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Fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung among juveniles

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Tanzanian Gov't Del.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on Dec. 17 the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency Aboud Jumbe, First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and madame, and members of the delegation—I.M. Kaduma, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H.N. Moyo, Minister of State for the First Vice-President Office; E.M. Sokoine, Minister of Defence and National Service; M.S. Sarakikya, Minister for Culture and Youth; Haidar H.M. Khamis Hemedi and A.S. Natepe, members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; P.P. Muro, Secretary of the Social and Cultural Sub-committee of the Central Committee of the Tanu Party; Kingwaba Hassan, Vice-Minister of Public Health of Zanzibar; Alhaji Maalimu S. Nahahani, P.M.; J.M. Luinde, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to our country; T.N. Kiwelu, Chief of the Staff of the Tanzanian People's Defence Army; and A. Mauldi, Acting Chief of Protocol of Zanzibar.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and madame, Comrade Ho Dam and personages concerned Li Chang Son, Chong Song Nam and Chang Jong Hwan were present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by His Excellency First Vice-President Aboud Jumbe arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on December 15 on a goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Luncheon

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon on Dec 17 in honour of the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Invited on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency Aboud Jumbe, First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and madame, and members of the delegation.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and madame, Comrade Ho Dam, and personages concerned Li Chang Son, Chong Song Nam and Chang Jong Hwan were present there.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks Held between DPRK and URT

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Talks between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania were held in Pyongyang on December 16.

Present on our side were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Ho Dam and personages concerned Li Chang Son, Chong Song Nam, Chang Jong Hwan, Chon Myong Su, Kim Sok Jin, Hong Il Chon and Pak Do Sam.

Present on the opposite side were His Excellency Aboud Jumbe, First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is heading the delegation, and members of the delegation—I.M. Kaduma, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H.N. Moyo, Minister of State for the First Vice-President Office; E.M. Sokoine, Minister of Defence and National Service; M.S. Sarakikya, Minister for Culture and Youth; Haidar H.M. Khamis Hemedi and A.S. Natepe, members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; P.P. Muro, Secretary of the Social and Cultural Sub-committee of the Central Committee of the Tanu Party; Kingwaba Hassan, Vice-Minister of Public Health of Zanzibar; P.M. Alhaji Maalimu S. Nahahani; J.M. Luinde, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to our country; T.N. Kiwelu, Chief of the Staff of the Tanzanian People's Defence Army; and A. Mauldi, Acting Chief of Protocol of Zanzibar.

At the talks, the two sides exchanged views of the question of further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Tanzania and a series of other questions of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chongryun Will Struggle For Earliest Reunion

Chairman of Chongryun CSC Han Duk Su's New Year Greetings to Our Readers

Ringing in a hope-filled New Year of 1977, let me extend fervent felicitations to you, readers of The People's Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express profound thanks to you for having rendered unreserved support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and the patriotic activities of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to defend the democratic and national rights of the Korean residents in Japan.

The year 1976 was an extremely significant year not only for the Korean people but also for the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The people in the northern half of our country rallied closely around their great leader President Kim Il Sung and powerfully pushed ahead with the three revolutions. The annual grain output reached eight million tons. An impressive advance was made in the striving for the ten major goals of socialist economic construction. The work of grand socialist construction progressed apace throughout the land. Intensive efforts were launched to carry out the five-point nature-remaking plan. The result is that the foundations of the socialist economy became stronger and the material preparations improved for the reunification of the country.

In south Korea, with democrats and patriotic students spearheading the struggle, the people in all walks of life staunchly battled the unprecedented fascist offensive in demand for reunification, liberty and democracy.

Kim Dae Jung (former "presidential" candidate), Yun Po Sun (former "president") and other democratic-minded religious leaders published on March 1 last the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation. The manifesto revealed the medieval state of south Korea for all to see. The U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were shocked and thrown into utter confusion.

This incident prompted a number of religionists to issue in August a second Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation. In December students valiantly rose at Seoul National University against the corrupt Pak Jung Hi "regime" and demanded the repeal of emergency measure.

All the Chongryun workers and resident Koreans, while repulsing the subversive assault by the reactionary forces here and abroad, endeavored with unflagging vigor for the reunification of their divided homeland.

The 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States met in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August and unanimously approved a resolution on Korea. Ad hoc committees for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea mushroomed throughout the globe and undertook energetic projects.

A huge obstacle remains yet to be removed in the way of Korea's reunification, however.

The foremost obstacle, the U.S. troops continued their illegal occupation of south Korea. The Korean resolution passed by the 30th UNGA was totally disregarded by the U.S. Washington gave no reply to the proposal of Pyongyang to replace the present armistice agreement with a peace treaty.

In the wake of their appalling defeat in Indochina, the Americans declared south Korea their forward defense line in Asia and brought into that part vast quantities of nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons. South Korea was converted into a big arsenal, powder keg. A series of joint maneuvers were conducted, involving the puppet three services, with the north as an imaginary enemy. In August the U.S. imperialists and the puppets provoked the Panmunjom incident, exacerbating the situation to the extreme.

The Pak Jung Hi junta trampled underfoot the basic spirit of the north-south joint communique and doggedly obstructed the reunification of the homeland. Under the groundless pretext of "the danger of southward invasion," they reinforced the "yushin" rule and imprisoned and slaughtered lots of patriotic people right and hand. South Korea is now "within a prison".

Those in prison or under sentence include Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha, politicians, scholars, men of culture, journalists, religionists and patriotic youth.

The Pak "regime" rocked to its foundation in face of the resistance put up by the masses of people. For their survival, they invited Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea and sent numerous KCIA agents to various countries.

The mission of these agents were to oppress overseas Koreans and beg for "aid" from those countries. Currently a filthy aspect of the KCIA activities in the U.S. is being brought to light.

A demand is naturally growing stronger even within the ruling circles in Washington for an end to the U.S. military presence in south Korea and suspension of aid to Seoul.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, said:

"To achieve national reunification, it is essential to expel from south Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are its main obstacle and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present fascist military dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution."

It has been made clear during the last 30 years that neither Korea will be reunified nor democracy will be restored in south Korea so long as the U.S. military occupation continues with the fascist military rule left intact.

But, deplorably, the militarist forces of Japan and a handful of reactionary elements in some countries are opposed to any reduction of the U.S. troops in south Korea in a bid to perpetuate the division of Korea as "two Koreas."

The U.S. troops should leave south Korea in line with the UN resolution. Aid to the Pak Jung Hi "regime" should be stopped.

In the New Year all the workers of Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan will join the people in the homeland in the struggle for the earliest reunification, upholding the teachings of the great leader.

We will do everything within our power to strengthen friendship and solidarity with all the good-minded people of the world fighting against imperialist aggression and colonialism and for freedom and sovereignty under the banner of independence.

Believing that you, readers of The People's Korea, will continue to support the just struggle of the Korean people for reunification and the patriotic undertakings of Chongryun, joining hands with conscientious friends all over the world, I express my sincere wishes for your good health and happiness.

Internat'l Trade Union Conf. Calls for Korea's Reunification

SOFIA (KCNA)—The International Trade Union Conference for Solidarity with the Korean Workers and People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country was held in Sofia Dec. 8 to 10.

Seen in the meeting hall were the slogans reading: "U.S. Imperialist Army of Aggression, Get Out of South Korea!" "Dissolve 'the UN Command'!" and "Let Us Strengthen Solidarity with the Korean People in Their Struggle for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country!"

The conference was attended by trade union delegations and delegates from 65 countries, a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, delegations of different trade unions, delegations of regional organisations and delegations of international democratic organisations including the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation and the International Union of Students. Also attending the conference were many Bulgarian trade union workers.

The trade union delegation of our country headed by Kim Guk Hun and a delegation of south Korean workers also attended the conference.

Enrique Pastorino, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, made an opening address at the conference.

He declared: The World Federation of Trade Unions always standing on the side of the Korean people and expressing militant solidarity with their just cause will do its utmost to wage an international movement of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people through the united action and mass movement of trade unions.

A congratulatory message of Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, to the conference was read out.

At the conference Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Mahendra Sen delivered a report and head of the trade union delegation of our country Kim Guk Hun made a supplementary report.

Following the report the floor was taken at the conference by delegates of trade union organisations.

The speakers expressed full support to the policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification and strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists implement without delay the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Korean question.

At the closing session on Dec. 10, a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was unanimously adopted amid an enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

A letter to Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Comisunist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, was also adopted amid a warm applause of the entire attendants at the conference.

Also adopted at the conference with unanimous approval were a resolution on solidarity with the Korean workers and people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, an appeal to the workers and trade union organisations throughout the world to strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean workers and people, a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations and a letter to the south Korean workers. (See page 2)

Students of Koryo University, carrying a streamer protesting Pak Jung Hi's fascist dictatorship, hurl stones at riot police as 1,000 Koryo boys staged a series of street demonstrations. (April, 1971)

50,000 Workers Demand Wage Hike; Students Continue Fight

Over 50,000 workers of collieries and other mines in south Korea rose in a nation-wide joint struggle, demanding a 37.1 percent pay increase on an average, said a report reaching here from Seoul.

The joint struggle was started on Dec. 1 when their trade unions thrusted a written demand before management.

Recent developments in south Korea are symptoms of the inevitable end to Pak Jung Hi's draconian rule.

The students of Koryo University in Seoul held a rally on the campus on Dec. 6, following the previous day's student demonstration at Seoul University.

A number of students attended the rally where a "declaration for democratic national salvation" was read aloud.

Reportedly, a demonstration had been planned for Dec. 8 to stage at Yonse and Koryo universities, simultaneous with that at Seoul University. But their plan was cancelled, due to its leak to the police.

At the Koryo rally the students denounced the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for suppressing democratic dissidents and affecting millions of dollars in U.S. congressmen and officials. They also demanded the tyrant repeal the "yushin constitution" and step down.

Meanwhile, around 250 religionists issued on Dec. 10 a "declaration on human dignity" on the "day of international declaration of human rights." They held their joint meeting at the auditorium of the Seoul N.C. of the "salvation army" on the week of human rights.

Among the attendants were families of those detained in connection with the March 1 declaration incident, including Mrs. Han Sok Hon and Mrs. Yun Bo Son. Their chief defense counsel Pak Se Gyong gave a lecture on human rights.

They demanded in the Dec. 10 declaration that a "basis of a democratic state should be laid", so that people can change "law" and social system in the way they desire and that the right to collective bargaining to defend workers' human rights is legally ensured.

Japan's Top Scientists Demand Nuke Withdrawal from S. Korea

Twenty-two noted Japanese physicists and international jurists on Dec. 20 issued a joint statement demanding the U.S. withdraw nuclear arms from the Korean Peninsula. Copies of the statement were sent to the U.S. President-elect Jimmy Carter and UN missions in New York. The joint statement follows:

The 25th Pugwash Conference was held in Kyoto, Japan toward the end of August, 1975, from which the Yukawa-Tomonaga Declaration emerged, undersigned by many of its participants. The declaration stated: "The fallacious premise of arms control is that nuclear deterrence can guarantee security. Consequently, in order to achieve real nuclear disarmament, it is essential for us to dismiss nuclear deterrence and adopt a fundamentally different approach.

"We call for the use of nuclear weapons and nuclear blackmailings to be banned for ever and unconditionally."

Today nuclear weapons are deployed outside its territory and in particular in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line on the Korean Peninsula and Central Europe in accordance to its strategy of nuclear deterrence, the U.S. Administration has recently revealed.

There is no nuclear weapons deployed north of the MDL on the Korean Peninsula closely linked to Japan, while the U.S. has its nuclear arms stockpiled south of the MDL. The Centre for Defense Information (an American civilian military affairs institute), whose director is Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque announced there are a total of 661-686 nuclear weapons in South Korea. The Brookings Institute puts the figure at 720 with a total yield of 13,000 kilotons, 1,000 times as powerful as a Hiroshima-type A-bomb. Their presence is an unmistakable violation of D of Paragraph 13, Article 2 of the Korean Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction of materiel into Koyea from abroad.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now a full member of the Non-Alignment Movement and does not permit a foreign country to deploy nuclear arms and build military bases in North Korea. The DPRK has declared that she has no plan to develop nuclear capacity or arm herself with nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, the American Government has repeatedly threatened to launch a pre-emptive strike with the use of nuclear weapons. Such policy is totally unjustified in light of Paragraph 4, Article 2 of the UN Charter which reads: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat... of force..."

Use of nuclear arms against a non-nuclear opponent is beyond the so- (Continued on page 2)

Koreagate Prosecutor Appointed

U.S. House Democrats decided on Dec. 9 to ask their Ethics Committee to investigate reports of influence peddling by south Korean CIA agents, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

Democrats voted to accept a proposal by Reps. Toby Moffett of Connecticut and Berkley Bedell of Iowa "that the Ethics Committee of the 95th Congress undertake a full and complete review of the matter as soon as possible."

Philip A. Lacovara, a former assistant on the special Watergate prosecutor's staff, was reportedly offered the job of heading the U.S. House of Representatives Ethics Committee's probe of south Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill.

World Trade Union Meet Declares Korea's Reunification Must Be Independent, Peaceful

Focus of Struggle for National Liberation, World Peace, Democratic Progress

According to the KCNA reports from Sofia, the International Trade Union Conference for Solidarity with the Korean Workers and People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country held in Sofia adopted on Dec. 11 an appeal and a resolution to the workers and trade union organisations throughout the world to strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean workers and people.

Appeal

The appeal said:

All the attendants of the conference representing trade union organisations in different continents and regions and international organisations unanimously expressed their firm determination to develop joint action and further strengthen international solidarity in the struggle against the threat of a new war in Korea by the U.S. imperialists and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the realisation of the reunification of Korea.

The conference also calls upon the trade union organisations and workers of all countries:

—To demand the United States army withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along nuclear weapons, mass destruction weapons and all other weapons.

—To demand an immediate end to the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and the Seoul puppet clique against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and,

—To demand that the Korean Military Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The conference appeals to the U.S. workers and trade union organisations to actively struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea contrary to the will of the entire Korean people who desire the reunification of the country and to the opinion of the world people who love peace and to oppose the production and transport of weapons and war supplies to be introduced into south Korea.

The conference appeals to the workers and trade union organisations of Japan to resolutely fight against the machinations of the Japanese reactionary forces which are intensifying neo-colonialist domination over south Korea in league with U.S. imperialism and offering Japan as a U.S. base of nuclear attack and aggression.

As already emphasized at the Colombo Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, if a war breaks out in Korea, it will expand to Asia and the world. To take joint action to thwart the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, therefore, is a task of the workers and trade union organisations of all countries and the world trade union movement.

The conference also appeals to the workers and trade union organisations of all countries to further strengthen the international solidarity movement to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The conference appeals to the workers and trade union organisations of all countries to further strengthen the international solidarity movement so that the reunification of Korea may be realised on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Your international solidarity and all your measures for supporting the just cause of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from their country and the achievement of national reunification will be a great encouragement to the fighting Korean workers and people.

Resolution

The resolution said:

The struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is developing in the course of the allout advance of the world forces of peace and progress marked by the victory of the people over the forces of imperialism, war and reaction. The socialist countries, together with the developing countries and all the progressive forces of the capitalist countries, are playing a decisive role in the course of this advance. A change in the balance of forces in the world has created favourable conditions for the Korean workers and people to attain success in the struggle.

Of late the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are accelerating the arms reinforcement, introducing more and more nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons into south Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are also intensifying the new war provocation manoeuvres and unhesitatingly resorting to nuclear blackmail against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Due to these grave manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fix the division of Korea, keep occupying south Korea indefinitely and invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created in Korea and this gravely jeopardizes peace in Asia and the world.

The conference pungently denounces the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against their intensification of the exploitation of the working people and violation of human rights and democratic rights as a link in their efforts to hasten the war preparations in south Korea.

The conference strongly denounced the United States for neglecting to implement the fair resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly with the support of the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries.

The demands reflected in the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly for dissolving the "UN Command," forcing all foreign troops to withdraw and letting the Korean people shape their future and reunify the country by themselves were supported also at the Colombo Summit Conference attended by 85 countries.

The conference considers that the workers and people throughout the world should direct deep attention to Korea in order to remove the heightened tension and the danger of new war in Korea.

The struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea holds a particularly important place in the struggle for national liberation, world peace and democratic progress.

The conference holds that the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop provocations and war preparations in south Korea, ship out of there nuclear weapons, mass destruction weapons and all other weapons and dissolve the "UN Command," withdraw all foreign troops and dismantle all the military bases and replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The conference supports the proposal that the country's reunification be achieved through negotiations and dialogue in the form of a great national congress reflecting the will of the whole nation in accordance with the five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced, representing the desires of the Korean workers and people, and the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement.

The conference recommends the trade union organisations to study the possibility of founding an international trade union committee for solidarity with the Korean workers and take necessary measures for this and to organise and conduct trade union activities in various forms for the movement of solidarity with the Korean workers and people.

The conference appeals to the workers and trade union organisations of all countries to observe the period from June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys unleashed a war in Korea in 1950, to July 27, the day when the armistice agreement was signed in 1953, as a month of solidarity and September 9, the day when the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed, as a day of solidarity and to further strengthen the international solidarity movement supporting the struggle of the Korean workers and people through various proper actions, such as statement, mass rally, signature campaign and demonstration, in accordance with the specific conditions and possibility of each country.

△On the afternoon of June 25, 1976, the 26th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, 250 demonstrators gathered in front of the south Korean observer mission at the UN to protest the United States military occupation of south Korea and the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

▷The "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held in Tokyo, on 12-14, August last year. Over 200 attendants who came from Thailand, Hongkong, Malaysia, Algeria, Kenya, Mexico, Australia, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada, the United States and Japan, after the conference, unfolded an anti-Pak demonstration in downtown Tokyo.

Global Support Movements

Following the glorious victory of the heroic Vietnamese people and Cambodian people, a trend grew strong as never before in the world to solve the domestic problems by the indigenous forces without interference of outside forces. Especially the Korean issue became a focal point of the global movement to preserve peace. With their ignominious defeat in Indochina, the U.S. imperialists are aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula, still keeping south Korea as their last military, strategic and raw material base in Asia.

Reflecting these circumstances, movements for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are rapidly growing on global scale.

Last year, appeals or resolutions demanding the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, were adopted at the Third Meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) held in Aden, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Jan. 19-20, at the "Emergency International Conference on Korea" held Aug. 12-14 at the "Nokyo Hall" in Tokyo, at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, Aug. 16-19, at the Fourth General Conference of the Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace (ABCP) held July 26-28 Tokyo and at the Conference on "Democracy and Reunification in Korea" held in London on Sep. 25.

Besides, international press conferences on the Korean question were held in Brussels, Belgium on June 15, in Copenhagen, Denmark on Sep. 17, in Paris on Sep. 22 and in Geneva on Sep. 30.

Demonstrations to support Korea's reunification were held in the U.S., Sweden, Japan, and so on.

Recently Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (Oct. 19), Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Oct. 26), Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party (Nov. 9) and Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia (Nov. 18) expressed their full support to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification when they met the government delegations or ambassadors of the DPRK.

As of the end of last year, 55 committees were active in 45 countries. Following is their list:

1) The Swedish Committee of Support to the Reunification of Korea (Nov. 18, 1975)
2) The Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification (Feb. 24, 1976)
3) The Vietnam Committee for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Reunification of the Country (Mar. 15)
4) The Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Mar. 17)
5) The Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification (Mar. 22)
6) The Mali Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea
7) The Finnish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 8)
8) The Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 10)
9) The Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 13)
10) The Peruvian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 13)
11) The Costa Rican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 14)
12) The Maltese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 15)
13) The Sierra Leonian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 15)
14) The Panamanian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 21)
15) The Austria Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 15)
16) The Hyderabad Branch of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 9)
17) The Danish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 10)
18) The Colombian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 13)
19) The Venezuelan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May)
20) The Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 17)
21) The Guardian Committee to Support Korean Reunification (U.S.) (May 27)
22) The Palestinian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 29)
23) The Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification (May)
24) The Jamaica Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 1)
25) The "U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism (U.S.) (June 6)
26) The Luxemburg Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 9)
27) The Cyprus Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 10)
28) The Limassol Branch of the Cyprus Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 10)
29) The Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 16)
30) The Iraqi National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 24)
31) The French Committee for Supporting the Reunification of the Korean Nation (June 28)
32) The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (July 4)
33) The Japan Association for Supporting the Reunification of the Korean Nation (July)
34) The British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (July 10)
35) The Saharan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (July 17)
36) The Togolese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (July 26)
37) The Comoro Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Aug. 10)
38) The Guyana Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Aug. 29)
39) The Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Sep. 2)
40) The Arendal Branch of the Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Sep. 3)
41) The Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Sep. 7)
42) The Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Oct. 13)
43) The Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Oct. 14)
44) The Honduras Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
45) The Guinean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Nov. 10)
46) The Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Nov. 16)

and more nine committees in Algeria, Belgium, Italy and Mexico.

(Continued from page 1)

called mutual nuclear deterrence. Such expanded interpretation of nuclear deterrence is a deliberate attempt to play down the difference between conventional and nuclear weapons, which in turn increases the possibility of a total war to the extreme.

A UNA-USA-supported disarmament study group submitted a paper to the United Nations on November 14, recommending the withdrawal of all the tactical nuclear weapons positioned in South Korea. The paper concluded their deployment serves no purpose and contains seeds of danger.

American President-elect Jimmy Carter pledged during his campaign to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea. We strongly ask Carter to fulfil his promise immediately following his assumption of office.

In this connection, we are concerned about the following facts:

Firstly, the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing in Okinawa and other U.S. forces in Japan are possessed of nuclear war capability and move into South Korea for a series of nuclear attack exercises. Their behavior is as unjustified as the deployment of nuclear weapons by the U.S. forces in South Korea.

Secondly, reports are that some of U.S. nuclear weapons stockpiled in South Korea have already removed to Japan during the election campaign as preventive measures against the possible "jacking of nuclear arms" by the South Koreans displeased with Carter's call for withdrawal of GI's from South Korea. An advisory source of Carter has confirmed a report that nuclear-armed naval vessels visited Japanese ports and indicated that the U.S. would urge the Japanese Government to abandon the three non-nuclear principles and conclude an agreement allowing in nuclear weapons.

If these reports are true, they are absolutely intolerable for the people of Japan committed to the three non-nuclear principles as the sole victims of A-bombs.

We hereby strongly urge Carter to consider these problems deeply, withdraw nuclear arms from South Korea first of all without loss of time, terminate unconditionally the policy of threat of nuclear arms, stop immediately the introduction of nuclear arms into Japan and nuclear attack drills by the U.S. forces in Japan and thus make a stride toward complete abolition of nuclear weapons.

December 18, 1976 Signed by

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Japan Science Council, chemistry
S. Miyazaki
Meiji Univ., int. law
T. Nakajima
Japan Science Council, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, chemistry
S. Ogawa
Nagoya University, physics
Y. Ohno
Hokkaido University, physics
S. Ono
Tokyo University, physics
K. Sakuma
Hiroshima Univ., prof. emeritus, physics
S. Sawada
Nagoya University, physics
S. Tabata
Kyoto Prefectural Univ., int. law
S. Takagi
Osaka City University, physics
Y. Takano
Tokyo Univ., int. law
H. Terasawa
Tokyo Univ., int. law
E. Yamada
Kanazawa University, physics

Foreigners' Comments on Juche Idea

The Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung has firmly gripped the hearts of the world revolutionary people for its justness and tremendous vitality and evoked warm sympathy among them.

Printed here are their brief comments on the Juche idea.

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

"We also say you that we value the Juche idea because it reflects principles which in many respects have amazing similarity with our valuable revolutionary civilization and the basic contents of our national ideology.

Like you we are convinced that the victory of our revolution depends essentially and above all on our own efforts and on the permanent consideration of our country's reality."

Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin:

"In fact, the industrious people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by perfectly embodying the great Juche idea, have turned their country into a developed socialist industrial state with powerful defence capacity and a solid independent national economy in a historically short period."

Mohamod Abdul Duncul, Member of the Central Committee of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party:

"The Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has come into being as a reflection of a new historical era when all nations and countries call for independence and reject dictation and domination."

Bouracar Camara, Member of the National Council of the Senegalese Progressive Federation and poet:

"The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung built up the theory of Juche in the battlefield with the tear, blood and sweat of the people oppressed by the imperialists obsessed with outdated views as his ink and with the bone of the people who had fallen victims to imperialist brutalities as his pen."

Mirza Gholam Hafiz, Chairman of the Bangladesh Committee of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers:

"The scientifically-substantiated Juche idea is a great conception of the 20th century which embraces all aspects of life of man struggling for a new society, free from exploitation and external interference. The Juche idea is extending its sphere of application."

Orul Jus, Secretary General of "Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists" in Japan:

"The philosophical theory that the masses of the people are the masters of everything and decide everything has made the Juche ideology hold the most important place in the history of mankind."

H.D. Malaviya, Member of the Parliament of India:

"The Juche idea, an ideological and theoretical generalization of the revolutionary movement, contains an abundance of revolutionary theories for all realms to transform nature and society, and gives correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction."

Chrisnoos Sabiles, Executive Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus:

"The Juche idea has been developed into a great scientifically-substantiated theory called the monolithic system of ideology, theory and methodology of Juche or Kimilsungism."

Gilberto Dyamba Joseph, teacher of Upper Volta:

"Immortal Kimilsungism indicates a most scientific stand and method to be upheld in cognizing and transforming nature and society, a most correct idea, theory and strategy and tactics for solving all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction and most tested system, method and style of leading the masses."

Sani Kaski, vice-Chairman of the "Committee for the Publication and Translation of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Lebanon:

"The Juche idea is the most profound scientific system human history has ever seen.

Herein lies the world historic significance of the Juche idea. The creation of the Juche idea is not a mere inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism; it has brought about a great revolutionary switchover in the sphere of human ideology."

Ina Sassoon, General Secretary of the Italy-Korea Cultural Association:

"President Kim Il Sung, a man of great personality, reflecting the will of the Korean people, advanced a Juche-oriented line of universal significance on the basis of the experience accumulated in the course of the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country."

The great successes made by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the building of socialist society testify to the validity of this line."

Carim Vazirna, deputy Director of the African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry of Mozambique:

"The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered the Juche idea. This concept is a guideline that has made Korea a country of a truly economic self-sufficiency."

Gilberto Sapata Isasa, Member of the Parliament of Colombia:

"The progressive peoples of the world describe Korea led by President Kim Il Sung as the "homeland of Juche." If the "homeland of Juche" gets into danger, we will stand on its side.

It is the basic demand of the revolution and construction of our time to put into full operation the immortal Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung."

Li Jong Ok, Kye Ung Tae Appointed New Vice-Premiers

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made public on December 11 last a year decrees of the Central People's Committee on appointing Comrade Li Jong Ok and Comrade Kye Ung Tae as vice-Premiers of the Administration Council of the DPRK. (KCNA)

News in Brief

Dec. 3

* Li Hyong Yon, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Rwanda presented credentials to Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda.

Dec. 8

* The government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Tae Baek visited the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Dec. 10

* Kizhakke Valapil Narayana Menon, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association headed by Pak Yong Si left Pyongyang by plane to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and its bureau meeting to be held in France.

* A delegation of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences headed by academician Hristo Hristov, its vice-President, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the youth of the Liberation Front of Mozambique headed by Angelo Eduardo Mondlane, Member of the Secretariat of the Preparatory Committee for the Formation of the National Youth Organization of Mozambique arrived in Pyongyang.

* Li Ja Gyong, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Sao Tome and Principe presented his credentials to its President Manuel Pinto Da Costa.

Dec. 12

* The 1976 Junior Friendship International Judo Competitions of Socialist Countries opened at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

* The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by vice-President Kim Dong Gyu arrived in Hanoi on special plane to attend the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Workers' Party.

Dec. 13

* A protocol of the Fifth Meeting of the Korea-Cuba Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee was signed.

Dec. 14

* Hassan Shukri Saleh Salim, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang.

Dec. 16

* A delegation of the Japan Teachers Union headed by its vice-Chairman Ogaki Kiyoshi arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic for 1977 was recently signed in Sofia. (KCNA)

Review of Pak's "Buy Capitol Hill" Campaign

The international payoff scandals by the Pak Jung Hi clique vis-a-vis over 90 American congressmen and officials were touched off by the killing case of secretary of President Ford on April 11, 1975 in Bahama islands, with involvement of U.S. President Ford, former President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger, and Reps. Addabbo, Broomfield, Leggett, Murphy, Gaymer and Passman, and former Reps. Waldie, Hanna and Gallagher.

The wiretaps of communications obtained by the U.S. prosecution listed Pak's bribe payment to U.S. congressmen. They contain the gist of Pak Jung Hi's instruction to Pak Dong Son in Washington to pay bribes to U.S. congressmen in the form of cash and jewelry, furniture, vacation trip and canvassing fund with commissions extracted from rice export to south Korea.

The wiretaps also contain records of the meeting on the bribing operation vis-a-vis the United States which Pak Jung Hi called at Chongwadae (Blue House) by summoning his top-class KCIA dogs and Pak Dong Son, Pak Bo Hi, etc.

This is how the U.S. State Department was compelled to admit, on the basis of the investigation findings, that "there is no room for doubt that Pak Jung Hi was directly involved in these cases."

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the bribery case was exposed for the first time at testimony of Donald L. Ranard, former director of Korean affairs, the Department of State, March 25, 1976 at the Executive Session of the Subcommittee on International Organizations of the Committee of International Relations of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The case was covered by leading U.S. newspapers including the Washington Post, the New York Times and the Washington Star.

The public attention is drawn to the fact that the bribing operation was organized and commanded by Pak himself.

A total sum of bribery payment runs into 75 million dollars over the last seven years, 1969 and 1976.

Over one million dollars were dispensed yearly to the U.S. congressmen and other officials during 1970's in cash, gifts and campaign donations in order to create a favorable legislative climate in the U.S. for the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Pak's payoff scandals date back to right after the May 16 seizure of power. It was late 1960's that he set about enlarging the scale of the bribing operation.

On the Chrismas Eve in 1969 traitor Pak Jung Hi had a top-secret meeting for the bribing operation at Chongwadae with Pak Jong Gyu, Li Hu Rak, Hong Jong Chol, Pak Dong Son, his financial agent in the United States, Mun Son Myong, a KCIA operative styling himself the founder of the Unification Church, and Mun's aide Pak Bo Hi.

Five-point strategic targets were set at the Chongwadae meeting for the bribing operation: To guarantee Pak Jung Hi's permanent stay in power, to curb the reduction or withdrawal of the U.S. troops in south Korea, to have the military and economic aid to south Korea maximized, to create a pro-Pak Jung Hi climate in the U.S. and to bar the U.S. from approaching the north.

The action corps participating in the bribing operation made up of "KCIA" agents—Han Byong Gi, son-in-law of Pak Jung Hi and alternate UN observer; Ham Byong Chun, ambassador to the U.S.; Kim Yong Hwan, chief of the CIA branch in the U.S.; Kim Sang Con, its assistant chief; former ambassador to the U.S. Kim Dong Jo; Li Sang Ho; Pak Dong Son; Mun Son Myong; Pak Bo Hi and high grade prostitute Thompson Pak.

Heading the list of the bribing objects are successive U.S. Presidents, State and Defense Secretaries and other executives of the U.S. Administration.

Two million dollars were paid to the then U.S. President Johnson when he turned up in Seoul toward the end of October 1966 and a 500,000 dollar contribution to Nixon under the name of canvassing fund alone and, when Ford replaced Nixon in the White House, 5 million dollars were given him through his wife Patty.

U.S. State Secretary Kissinger received 1,200,000 dollars when he flew into Seoul in 1974 with a total of 6 million dollars in several installments and offered him a good few prostitutes, knowing full well that he is a lewd fellow.

To win the favour of former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger, Pak Jung Hi invited his wife to Seoul and put gold trinkets worth 20,000 dollars in her arms.

When Nixon, aide to Nixon, was visiting Seoul in May 1974, he was given 10,000 dollars in cash.

Pak Jung Hi ordered Pak Dong Son to arrange a sumptuous birthday party for Representative O'Neill in December, 1973, aware that he was rising to eminence, and presented envelopes each containing 10,000 dollars to Ford, the then vice-President, the HUD Secretary, the Defence Secretary and other guests at the party.

The Pak Jung Hi clique dispensed 20,000 dollars to the U.S. House Speaker Albert, 22,500 dollars to Representative Hanna in 1973 and 1974, 10,000 dollars to the wife of Edwin Edwards, Governor of Louisiana, and 100,000 dollars to U.S. cougressmen Leggett and Addabbo each, and 1,000 dollars to Rep. Broomfield.

Offer of women is another important means in the Chongwadae bribing operation. Pak Jung Hi picked international prostitute Thompson Pak as female secretary of Representative Wolf who had indecent relations with her for several years and invited Albert to tour south Korea with her as his companion.

Pak Jung Hi and Co. made Mun Son Myong keep more than 20 prostitutes exclusively for U.S. congressmen in expensive rooms rented at the Conrad and Hilton hotels in main streets of Washington and made Pak Dong Son open a kisaeng house in Georgetown to tout U.S. congressmen to boisterous kisaeng parties.

One of the important means of the bribing operation employed by Chongwadae is to invite U.S. congressmen to south Korea and confer upon them whatever doctor's degrees they want and entertain them at wanton kisaeng parties.

In October 1975 the Pak Jung Hi rang invited Murphy and six other U.S. congressmen to Seoul and awarded doctor's degrees to all of them and put kisaeng girls in their embraces plus payments of tens of thousands of dollars.

The Pak Jung Hi clique went the length of streching out their dirty talon to the U.S. academic associations.

According to the New York Times of December 16 issue, a south Korean operative visited a professor of a noted university in the east of the U.S. in spring, 1973 when the 20th anniversary of Korean War termination was drawing near. He asked the professor with a 50,000 dollar payment so that Time or Newsweek might carry out a memorial article for Pak's "regime" with his picture on a cover.

The above bribing activities of Pak Jung Hi directed to the U.S. have become a target of accusation, hatred and mockery even in the U.S., a land of corruption, and given rise to numerous scandals and public commotion. Much upset by the ever rising voices castigating the bribe payments by Chongwadae, traitor Pak Jung Hi has launched a fight operation in which he whisked away to third countries or recalled home Pak Dong Son, Kim Yong Hwan, Kim Sang Gon, Li Sang Ho, Mun Sa Myong, and other members of the field action corps of the bribing operation in the U.S. in an attempt to cover up his crimes and mislead effervescent world opinion.

Kim Yong Hwan and Kim Sang Gun sought asylum in the U.S. against Pak's order but Kim Yong Hwan's failed.

The bribing operation of the KCIA to influence lawmakers is openly carried out not only in the U.S., but in Japan as well.

Heading Chong Gon Yong of TSK-CCC who has a close tie with Kodama Yoshio and Cho Jung Hun, President of Korean Airlines who is deeply related to Osano Kenji, those who serve Pak Jung Hi as his tools in the bribing operation to influence the Japanese ruling circles are the successive south Korean ambassadors to Japan and the upper-crust circles of diplomatic missions and economic organizations.

The bribing operation is pointed mainly at successive Prime Ministers, high-ranking officials and Liberal Democratic Diet-men.

In February 1965, Pak Jung Hi invited Shina, the then Foreign Minister of Japan, to Seoul, had a secret talk with him at the Chougongah restaurant and handed him one million dollars in bribe, begging him to settle the outstanding question.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi made a 300 million yen payment to Tanaka, the then Prime Minister of Japan, asking him to hush up the Kim Dae Jung abduction case in 1973 when it touched off a world-wide stir.

Pak Jung Hi who had paid sizable bribes to Kishi Nobusuke, ex-Prime Minister, through Mun Son Myong, groaned his pain with 500,000 dollars when he was attending the

The Pak Jung Hi clique have had the fusion with the Japanese monopoly capitalists since its seizure of power through the May 16 military coup.

12th meeting of the south Korea-Japan cooperation committee held in Seoul in January 1975 and doled out 10,000 dollars to the 16 members of the Japanese side accompanying him.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi paid over 100,000 dollars to Nakasone, ex-Minister of International Trade and Industry, in several installments, asking for his efforts for an early ratification of the continental shelf agreement and for loan to south Korea, invited the army chief of staff of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces to south Korea and gave him 60,000 dollars, entreating him to further facilitate the south Korea-Japan military integration.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi always devoted to the overseas flight operation paid a bribe to the tune of 5 million yen to Kimura, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, asking him to get a villa site in the Shirakawa area in the prefecture for his future exile.

There are numerous other cases of bribe payments of all forms by the Pak Jung Hi gang to the American and Japanese masters.

Pak's bribery scandals are designed to prolong his days with U.S. dollar and Japanese yen, amass fortunes with the blood taxes squeezed from the people and the wealth of the nation and keep himself alive on the eve of death by the bribing offensive to win his masters' favour.

The corruption cases of Pak Jung Hi extra-large in scale have done irreparable harms to south Korean society and the Korean people.

With the scandals of Chongwadae growing wanton, the crooked hands of aggression and subjugation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are stretched deeper, the oppression of the people and the extortion of the blood and sweat from them are intensified and the gap between the rich who get richer and the poor who get poorer is widened further. Due to the treacheries of Chongwadae, the pandemonium of corruption, the danger of permanent division is growing still worse and the vows for the prevention of a war of aggression against the north and anti-communism are becoming more frantic.

The corruption scandals of traitor Pak Jung Hi which are getting more extensive, malignant and intellectual as time flows are a target of the denunciation and scorn of broad public opinion and of the resentment and hatred of the Korean people.

Bribery Tub Chae Jun

1976 Saw Near-2nd Korean War by U.S. Troops

Last year, the U.S. imperialists stepped up preparations for a war to invade the northern half of the DPRK as never before. The most vicious provocation manoeuvre was the "Panmunjon incident". This shows how frantically the U.S. imperialists hastened war preparations.

Following are the facts and the numbers of provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK side committed by the U.S. aggressors and the puppet south Korean army from January 19 to November 13 last year.

At approximately 0810 hours on February 3, the south Korean bellicose elements had the puppet army fire several rounds of shells from Sian-ri in the lower reaches of the Rimjin-gang River in the western sector of the front towards the inhabited area of Rinhan-ri in the north.

The number of the south Korean puppet army's criminal acts of illegally bringing heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone amounted to over 100 cases during the period from January 19 to February 23 and that of its gunfirings against the north over 40 cases during the same period.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71s" into the air over the Military Demarcation Line which committed an espionage act against the north.

The south Korean puppet clique dispatched PCs into the coastal waters of the north to commit espionage acts.

The number of espionage acts the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed by mobilizing the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71s" amounted to 13 cases during the period between January 19 and February 23 and that of the espionage acts by the south Korean puppet army naval vessels 31 cases during the same period.

Besides, the enemies infiltrated their military aircraft on 8 occasions during the same period.

On February 24, the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced into south Korea "F-111" fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. tactical air force command which were performing their "operational mission."

The enemy contemplated to hold a bombing and strafing exercise and "air force support exercise" of the newly introduced "F-111" fighter-bombers and brought in more than 160 personnel on February 23 for this purpose.

* * *

On March 7 the south Korean puppet army committed the vicious armed provocation of firing large-calibre machine guns at the People's Army post from a spot 1,100 metres south of the Military Demarcation Line marker No. 1123 in the eastern sector of the front.

The south Korean puppet army illegally brought a 105mm howitzer to the vicinity of a spot 1,750 metres southeast of MDL marker No. 0145 on March 17.

The gunfiring by the south Korean puppet army in the southern part of the Demilitarized Zone numbered 50 cases and the illegal introduction of heavy weapons numbered 86 cases from February 24 to March 28.

The south Korean puppet clique being instigated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a PCE into the coastal waters of the DPRK in the vicinity of 37 degrees 50 minutes N, 124 degrees 50 minutes E at about 1715 hours on March 22, where it carried out espionage activities against the north.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who ran amuck in making preparations for aggressive war infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air over the MDL at about 1152 hours on March 17, which perpetrated espionage acts against the north flying from east to west and similar criminal acts were committed on two occasions at about 1029 hours, at about 1107 hours on March 20.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors went so far as to commit espionage act against the DPRK by infiltrating a high speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" even into the air over the sea off Chongjin, the northernmost part of the DPRK, at about 1520 hours on February 24, and similar criminal acts were repeatedly committed thereafter.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, mobilizing "F-111" fighter-bombers introduced from the U.S. mainland, conducted a large scale military exercise of "air raid and nosedive operation," dubbed the "combined ROK-U.S. operation cope strike" on March 5.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought a helicopter carrier belonging to the U.S. 7th fleet, 3 LSTs and 3,500 odd aggressor troops and staged a large-scale "mobile exercise" dubbed "Yellow Dragon" during the period from March 8 to 18.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors announced that they would conduct the so-called "joint south Korea-U.S amphibious mobile exercise" for 28 days from March 25 to April 21. For this provocative war exercise, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought to the waters of south Korea from the port of Yokosuka, Japan, the attack aircraft carrier "Midway" together with 3 destroyers, which was followed by the introduction into the sea off Pohang on March 25 of the armed forces 1,400 strong of the Third U.S. Marine Division specializing in landing operation based in Okinawa.

* * *

The enemy fired machineguns into areas of the DPRK on 61 occasions in the period from March 29 to May 10.

The enemy infiltrated armed bandits into the portion of the north in the Demilitarized Zone, and committed the criminal acts of introducing heavy weapons into the zone on 60 occasions in the period from March 29 to May 10.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" and military aircraft into the air above the Military Demarcation Line and committed espionage acts against the north. Meanwhile, the south Korean puppet clique dispatched PCE to the coastal waters of the north to carry out espionage activities.

The enemy committed 42 cases of such criminal acts in the period from March 29 to May 10.

Thus, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique committed more than 60 cases of espionage acts against the northern half by mobilising the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" and other military aircraft and more than 120 cases of espionage acts by mobilizing naval vessels during the period from the beginning of last year to May 10.

In May, the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced into south Korea from Okinawa 500 artillery men belonging to the Third U.S. Marine Division, howitzers and large quantities of heavy weapons and heavy equipment under the pretext of the "target practice" and schemed to bring again to south Korea modern attack-transport aircraft of latest type, "AC-130s," from the continental U.S.

* * *

The grave armed provocation perpetrated by the south Korean puppet clique on May 25 at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in which they opened an artillery fire towards a post of the People's Army.

Encouraged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the south Korean puppet army brought artillery pieces and other heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone.

Such criminal acts of the enemy totalled 28 cases in the period from May 11 to 31.

And the enemy perpetrated rifle firing at the north on 19 occasions in the same period.

In this period, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed 12 cases of espionage and hostile acts with the mobilization of high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes and military planes.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the south Korean puppet navy committed 21 cases of intrusion and espionage on the sea in the same period.

* * *

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated reckless military provocations against the northern half in the air and on the ground and sea with the mobilization of their high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" and other type reconnaissance planes, military aircraft and various type of naval vessels and armed ships.

The enemy committed 24 cases of espionage and hostile acts on the sea by infiltrating their destroyers into the coastal waters of the north between June 1 and 25.

* * *

Around 10 hours 45 minutes August 18 the U.S. imperialist aggressor sent out more than 10 security personnel and several members of the work party and started felling a tree standing on the roadside near the Panmunjon bridge in the DMZ.

In connection with this act of the hooligans of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, four security personnel of the DPRK patiently waited them for more than 30 minutes that the tree must not be felled arbitrarily but arrangement be reached with them before felling it as it was planted and tended by them to protect the road.

But the hooligans of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, counting on their numerical superiority, collectively possessed, brandishing axes and clubs, upon the security personnel of the DPRK and committed the outrageous provocative act of beating them.

The surprise, reckless provocative act of the enemy compelled the security personnel of the DPRK to take a step in self-defence.

This outrageous provocative act of the enemy side in the Joint Security Area was one premeditated and organized by it to heighten the tension in this area.

The south Korean puppet army fired several large-calibre machine-gun bullets at a post of our People's Army on August 12. It committed similar armed provocations on nine occasions between August 3 and 16.

The south Korean puppet army infiltrated military planes into the air above the Demilitarized Zone on a total of six occasions on August 4 and August 16 and dispatched naval vessels of various types into the coastal waters of the north between August 3 and 16 to perpetrate espionage acts.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane on four occasions into the air above the Demilitarized Zone to commit espionage acts between August 3 and 16.

* * *

The south Korean puppet army illegally brought a 12.7 mm large caliber machine gun to the vicinity of a spot 700 meters south of MDL marker No. 0343 around 0700 hours on Oct. 4 and introduced a 57 mm recoilless gun into the vicinity of a spot 1,200 meters southeast of MDL marker No. 0190 at about 0830 hours on Oct. 5.

The number of such introductions by the south Korean puppet army of heavy weapons during the period from Aug. 17 to Oct. 6 amounted to 146.

The south Korean puppet army fired more than 40 rounds with M-16 automatic rifle towards the DPRK from the vicinity of a spot 1,000 meters south of MDL marker No. 0842 around 1110 hours on Oct. 3 and more than 600 rounds with 12.7 mm large caliber machine guns from the vicinity of a spot 1,300 meters east of MDL marker No. 1218 towards the north on 2 occasions on Sep. 20.

The number of such gun and rifle firings committed by the south Korean puppet army during the period from Aug. 17 to Oct. 6 amounted to 56.

Around 1015 hours on Aug. 21 the south Korean puppet army sent a military plane into the sky over a spot 500 meters north of MDL marker No. 0135 to commit espionage and hostile acts against the north.

Besides, the south Korean puppet army committed such espionage acts on 4 occasions during the period from Aug. 17 to Oct. 6 including the infiltration of a military plane into the sky over the Chunga-ri area in the DMZ around 1055 hours on Sep. 28.

* * *

The south Korean puppet army committed the criminal acts of bringing automatic weapons and military personnel wearing no designated identification into the eastern portion of the DMZ and building fortified positions there on over 5,520 occasions in the period from August 15 to November 13.

During the first week of September alone, the south Korean puppet army committed the criminal acts of introducing a light machine gun and letting 231 military personnel carry automatic weapons on 105 occasions.

And, between August 15 and November 13, the south Korean puppet army conducted on 13 occasions military exercises simulating an attack upon the north in the southern portion of the DMZ, fortified various positions in the different parts of the southern portion of the DMZ and illegally introduced into the DMZ personnel unauthorized by the MAC on 38 occasions.

Thus, the number of criminal acts of all sorts committed by the south Korean puppet clique in the southern portion of the DMZ between August 15 and November 13 amounts to a total of 5,570 odd cases.

At the 379th MAC meet on the free-casting incident in Panmunjon, a DPRK officer displays the Australian-made ax used by U.S. in the initial attack on the DPRK personnel.

U.S. troops drill firing "Honest John" missiles and new-type cannons.

U.S. imperialist aggression troops in a parachuting exercise in south Korea.

Opposition Party Urges Bribery Scandal Probe

The opposition Democratic Unification Party in Seoul issued a statement on December 16 calling for the revelation of what was going on in the US-south Korean relations.

This came as the first challenge to the puppet regime in connection with the "KCIA's" bribery of US congressmen.

In the statement the party demanded full accounts of (1) Pak Tong Son's bribing of US congressmen, (2) the wiretapping of the "Blue House" by the American CIA and (3) Kim Sang Gun's reported asylum in the US.

The party charged the "government" with attempting to keep these facts secret by imposing a blackout on the news reporting.

The statement also urged the "government" to go public and lift the suppression policy.

The "government" strictly prohibited the press from reporting the bribery case, while "angry" protests were exchanged between south Korea and the US. Complaints are now mounting among the people, who have learned the controversial scandal by word of mouth.

Opposition parties brought the case before the "national assembly." A closed-door conference was held on December 16, in connection with the scandal.

According to the Democratic Unification Party," copies of the statement were distributed not only to the south Korean press but also the mass media abroad.

10-Yr. Rap Demanded for Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha

At the Seoul court of appeals held on Dec. 13, the puppet prosecutor demanded prison terms up to 10 years and "suspension of civil rights" for the same years for opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, ex-"president" Yun Bo Son and two others on charges of involvement in the March 1 manifesto case. Prison terms ranging from three years to seven years were demanded for 14 others including four Protestant ministers and five Catholic priests.

This clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, more isolated and repudiated at home and abroad as seen in the disclosure of their payoffs to U.S. officials, are trying to stamp out the anti-fascist and anti-"government" moves at any cost.

Kim Dae Jung, who supported himself with a cane, denounced the trial as politically motivated, designed to punish Pak's political adversaries. He said, "We had no intention whatsoever of agitating for a mass uprising through the manifesto" and "How can we dare to resort to a violent uprising against the government which came to power in a military coup and is one of the most repressive regimes in the world?"

When the trial was under way, the defendants' family members issued a statement, dismissing the trial as unfair.

Prior to this trial session Kim Dae Jung and other signatories of the March 1 manifesto and their family members went on a hunger strike, demanding the restoration of freedom and human rights in south Korea on Dec. 10, the 28th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Amnesty International's branch in Seoul the same day issued a statement condemning the ruthless suppression of human rights.

At the puppet Seoul district court held on Dec. 14, 10 years in prison plus "forfeiture of civil rights" of the same term were demanded for a patriotic poet Kim Ji Ha on groundless "charges" of violation of the "emergency measures."

Follows the penalties—imprisonment and forfeiture of civil rights.

Ten years: Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate; Yun Bo Son, ex-"president"; Mun Ik Hwan, former professor at "Hanguk (south Korea)" Theological College; Ham Sok Hon, religionist and representative of the magazine "The People's Voice."

Seven years: Chong Il Hyong, "national assemblyman" and former "foreign minister"; Mun Dong Hwan, former dean of the graduate course of Hanguk Theological College; Li Mun Yong, former professor at Koryo University; Yun Ban Ung, chairman of Christians' Council; Ham Se Ung, priest; Sin Hyon Bong, priest; Mun Jong Hyon, priest; Li Bu Yong, attorney and wife of Chong Il Hyong; Li U Jong, former professor at Seoul Women's College.

Five years: So Nam Dong, former professor at Yonsa University; An Byon Mu, former professor at Hanguk Theological College; Li Hae Dong, priest.

Three years: Kim Sung Hun, priest; Chang Dok Pil, priest.

Koreans in U.S. Hit Pak Jung Hi

Koreans wearing prison garb protested the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime at a demonstration in New York City Oct. 22. The demonstration near the UN headquarters demanded Pak's resignation, dismantling of the secret police, abolishing the "yushin" constitution, abrogation of "emergency decrees," release of all political prisoners, free and democratic elections, suspension of all press censorship, the halt of economic exploitation of the working class and reunification of Korea.

Photo shows U.S. Korean residents demoustrating at UN headquarters Oct. 22, each representing a political prisoner in south Korea.

1976: Relentless Struggles for Democracy and against Fascism

March 1 Manifesto Issued

The year 1976 witnessed remarkable developments in the struggle of the south Korean people.

Last year the south Korean people waged an undaunted struggle for the democratization of society and the country's reunification in defiance of fascist "yushin" system.

☆ ☆ ☆

On Jan. 25, 700 Christians held a prayer meeting in Wonju, south Korean Kangwon Province, and issued a statement demanding the release of Kim Ji Ha.

On Mar. 1, 12 noted democrats, including former opposition "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, ex-"president" Yun Bo Son and the Rev. Ham Sok Hon, made public a "declaration for democracy and national salvation" at a prayer meeting held at the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul.

The declaration demands:

1. The "emergency decrees" should be repealed; the imprisoned democrats and students released; the freedoms of the press, speech and assembly guaranteed; and judicature made independent.

2. The Pak "government" should resign en bloc to assume its responsibility for the ruined economy.

3. As the national reunification of the north and the south is an immediate task, for its sake democratic power be gained.

On Mar. 11-12, students secretly scattered handbills supporting the March 1 declaration at Seoul University, Hanyang University, Chungang University and Songgyungwan University.

On Aug. 10, nine Christian clergymen issued a second "declaration for democracy and national salvation" at a church in Kwangju City, South Cholla Province. The declaration stressed support for the March 1 declaration.

On Aug. 18, more than 500 students held a massive anti-"government" demonstration in Mokpo, South Cholla Province and they made public a statement demanding the resignation of Pak Jung Hi and supporting the March 1 declaration.

On Oct. 15, students of Seoul University held an anti-Pak Jung Hi rally and staged a campus demonstration, shouting "Abolish revitalization!" and "Down with dictatorship!" The rally was held on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of founding of the university and the two days before the day when Pak Jung Hi staged the fascist "revitalized" farce (Oct. 17, 1972).

On Nov. 30, some 250 Christian students in Kwangju City demonstrated to express support for the March 1 declaration.

On Dec. 8, some 500 students of Seoul University held an anti-Pak Jung Hi mass rally and made public a "declaration for democratic national salvation".

On Dec. 16, Kim Rok Yong, a spokesman of the opposition "Democratic Unification Party," issued a statement demanding the Pak "government" disclose all the facts of the U.S.-south Korean precarious relations.

◀Wives of the March 1 manifesto prisoners writing Korean words min chu whoe bok (the restoration of democracy)

▼So brothers are shown tried at a Seoul court on groundless charges: the elder brother So Sung (right) has his face so grimly disfigured as a result of torture. The two were students at Seoul National University.

What Democrats Say

Yun Bo Son, ex-"president" (at the fourth hearing of the March 1 manifesto held on June 5, last year):

"I don't think that I did any shameful or wrong thing. If the chief judge sentences me to death, I'm not ashamed of myself at all. I'm sure I have done my duty as a Korean."

Kim Ji Ha, a poet:

"I still remember a certain student declaring at a court hearing, 'It's my great honor' when he was sentenced to death. His remark came as a profound impact upon me. It gave much-needed help in preparing a dissertation on political imagination."

Paek Ki Wan, head of the Institute for Back Bom (Kim Gu) Idea and one of the leading members of the movement for restoration of democracy in south Korea (from his letter sent to his daughter from prison):

"Dear Tan! I'm keenly interested in the national problem, that is, the reunification of the fatherland. I think the question of restoration of democracy is related to the national problem. It is hardly possible to find democracy and national independence where the people are oppressed. Also it is an empty dream to lay a corner stone for national reunification in such a place.

Then I learned to cry for democracy first. I'm convinced I'm not wrong. On the contrary the folly of the present government which condemns me, will be made clear together with the thaw of the heavy frozen prison wall with my burning heart."

Li Hi Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung (at an interview with Newsweek's Tokyo bureau chief Bernard Krisher):

"The desire for freedom and democracy has not died, but most people are afraid of the KCIA. The opposition and the newspapers are all afraid to discuss the subject. The KCIA comes to prison every morning to watch me when I deliver my husband's fresh laundry.... I see no one courageous enough to speak out, but I am not discouraged because in their hearts many people still yearn and pray for freedom and someday I am certain we will be free."

Choe Chol Gyo, a Korean businessman in Japan (from his letter sent to his wife from prison):

"I was sentenced to death in the last instance court (Feb. 2, 1975). Though I'm destined to die on the scaffolds, I have made up my mind to fight ceaselessly in response to the outside movement until that time. I feel happy as I'm going to sacrifice myself for the restoration of democracy in this county and for her peaceful reunification....I eagerly want you to lead my sons and daughters to live splendidly with high national pride and continue my work for the fatherland and the nation, without thinking that I'm a criminal."

Li Chol, a Korean postgraduate student of Koryo University in Seoul from Japan (on June 3, last year, when he met his family after he was given a death sentence in the first "instance court"):

"I am guiltless. I committed no crime. I can not tolerate the Pak clique that has given a death sentence to me who loves our nation. Please tell my mother-in-law to believe me now far away from Japan where she lives.

I will surely come back to your world as a patriot in the near future."

Fascist Trials in Review

The south Korean people have been subjected to draconic oppression since Pak Jung Hi took power by the 1961-coup d'etat.

Pak suppressed any act of criticizing the "regime" and the "yushin constitution" under a series of "emergency decrees."

Last year saw the climax of Pak's suppression with mass arrests of those involved in the March 1 manifesto. In particular, the arrests of Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate and Yun Bo Son, ex-"president", shocked the world public.

Also Pak Jung Hi established a network of "KCIA" agents throughout south Korea. The "KCIA" extended its tentacles not only at home but also abroad—the 70,000-member Korean community in Los Angeles and Korean residents in Japan. Last year witnessed many harassments in the Los Angeles Korean community by the "KCIA" agents, Koreans who are critical of Pak Jung Hi, have suffered reprisals ranging from economic boycotts to beatings. For example, a Korean-language newspaper in Los Angeles, The New Korea, lost much of its advertising after the editor criticized Pak Jung Hi. Another example: a Korean immigrant who criticized the Pak "regime" received a telephone call the next day from a black-belt karate expert who he said had been hired by the "KCIA" and threatened to beat him if he made such remarks again.

Printed here are the records of fascist trials staged by the Pak Jung Hi clique from Jan. 14, 1976 to up to date.

* Jan 14: Kim Yon Jan, an assistant professor at International Christian University of Japan, was given a 10-year penal servitude and a 10-year suspension of qualification.

* Feb. 6: Li Dong Hyon, a Korean in Japan, was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of "spying."

* Feb. 10: Chin Du Hyon, a Korean in Japan, Pak Ki Lae and Kim Tae Lyol were sentenced to death; 5 other persons to prison terms up to 10 years in connection with the so-called "spying case based in Japan."

* Mar. 18: Pak Pong Sung and Kim Duk Yong were sentenced to death; 4 other patriots to prison terms up to 15 years on charges of "spying."

* Apr. 27: Kim Dal Nam, a chief of youth section of Nagano Headquarters of the pro-Seoul "ROK Residents Association in Japan", was sentenced to death.

* Apr. 29: Kim O Ja, a Korean student from Japan, was sentenced to death on charges of in volvement in the so-called "campus spying case."

* May 1: Kim Chol Hyon, a Korean student form Japan, was sentenced to death on charges of the involvement in the so-called "campus spying case."

* Jan. 9: Kim Chol, an adviser of the opposition United Socialist Party was given a penal servitude.

* Jul. 7: Kang Jong Hon, a Korean student from Japan, was sentenced to death and 13 other students of Seoul University to prison terms up to 15 years.

* Nov. 18: Li Chol, a Korean graduate student form Japan, was sentenced to death on charges of involvement in the so-called "campus spying case."

* Dec. 13: A ten-year prison term each was demanded for Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate, Yun Bo Son, ex-"president" and two Christian leaders on charges of anti-"government" activities; three-to-seven-year prison terms for 14 other dissidents on the same charges.

* Dec. 14: Paek Ok Kwang, a Korean student from Japan, got a death sentence upheld by the puppet supreme court on charges of involvement of the so-called "campus spying case"; other five students from Japan were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three and half to five years on the same charges.

Power Struggle in Seoul

Since the "May 16 coup d'etat", Pak Jung Hi has ousted many close aides of his including Kim Jong Pil, Li Hu Rak and Pak Chong Gyu, to maintain his dictatorial "regime" for ever. Purges within the KCIA and the military, carried out to shore up the Pak dictatorial system, lay bare the alienation of Pak Jung Hi.

Kang Mun Bong, a puppet national assemblyman and former commander of the puppet second army, was arrested on August 25, last year, on suspicion of bribetaking. However, at the first court hearing held on October 27, last year, he was charged with violation of "emergency measure No. 9" for his remark at a restaurant in Seoul to the effect that nobody could blame Pak Jung Hi for his illegally accumulated assets.

Pak Jung Hi suspected that he was a member of a certain "secret group" organized among former servicemen to help Chong Il Kwon, chairman of the "national assembly", become the next president. Relations between Chong Il Kwon and Kang Mun Bong are said to have been close, as they attended the same school and were army officers.

Pak Jung Hi cancelled the customary military parade on the "national army day", for he was reportedly afraid of a possible coup d'etat.

Many arrests were made before or after the arrest of Kang Mun Bong.

Chong Il Kwon was said interrogated by "KCIA" agents at Kimpo Airport when he returned home from the US for what he said in the US in reply to a US congressman. He allegedly said the chairman of the "national assembly" would take over the presidency if Pak Jung Hi were found unable to perform his job.

On the other hand, anti-Pak sentiments are now rising higher among the military, the mainstay of the "regime."

The New York Times said that anti-Pak sentiments among the military ranged from individual complaints to open protests. There was an opinion among some high-ranking officers that Pak Jung Hi should be ready to step down.

Judging from the attempt to overthrow the Pak "regime" three years ago, rumors about a second coup d'etat appear not at all groundless.

It was reported that close ties were being developed between Kim Jong Pil and Chong Il Kwon, who were once on bad terms.

It is said that some persons, who were placed in low positions or fired from the seats of "power", are willing to join the Chong Il Kwon-Kim Jong Pil combination pitted against Pak Jung Hi.

A certain American source said that the US has already given up Pak Jung Hi as "president" and is seeking his successor.

The source cited the following as its reasons: (1) Pak's suppressive policy is creating a bad image at home and abroad and in the US, damaging the reputation of the US; (2) Because of this, US "aid" to south Korea can not produce desired results; (3) Continuation of the present fascist rule arouses anti-US sentiments among the south Korean people.

The last December 8th issue of the US magazine "Counter-Spy" quoted a high-ranking official of the American CIA as saying that Pak Jung Hi should quit or he would be ousted by a coup d'etat.

Complaints and distrust within the "KCIA" are mounting as well.

Pak Jung Hi, aware of the uneasiness of the US government, fired Shin Jik Su from the post of the "KCIA" director on December 4, last year, shifting onto him the responsibilities for the controversial scandal and for Kim Sang Gun's political asylum in the US.

That day five cabinet members were fired or reassigned. The cabinet reshuffle was the first since Kim Jong Pil had been ousted from the post of "prime minister" in December, 1975.

Purgees from Seoul

1973

Li Hu Rak
KCIA Director

Yun Pil Byong
Commander of Capital Garrison

Kang Chong Seong
Commander of Counter-Insurgency Command

1974

Pak Chong Gyu
Chief Presidential Bodyguard

1975

Kim Jong Pil
Prime Minister

1976

Shin Jik Su
KCIA Director

Kang Mun Bong
Commander of the Second Army

Li Sang Ho
KCIA Assistant Deputy Director

Increasing Desertion of Soldiers

Unrest is reportedly spreading in the south Korean puppet army, a sign of the demoralization.

On November 14, two soldiers armed with M16 rifles and hand grenades shot a waiter to death in a downtown Seoul hotel. They held 14 persons, including four women, hostage, for more than four hours before killing themselves with hand grenades.

Two south Korean puppet army soldiers deserted the barracks carrying with them rifles and ammunitions against the disgraceful mercenary service for the U.S. imperialists at dawn of November 4 and fought a fierce fight against the puppet army gangsters and puppet police bandits in pursuit.

When the military and police bandits tightened their ring of encirclement, the soldiers ran into a restaurant in Seoul and staunchly fought against them. The soldiers had with them two rifles, 80 rounds of ammunitions and 12 hand grenades.

Finding themselves in the danger of being captured by the enemy after a four-hour stubborn fight, they exploded hand grenades to destroy themselves in resistance against the enemy.

On May 13, Chang Su Bok, a youth residing in Puan-up, Puan county, North Cholla Province, boycotted a "call-up" from the puppet authorities, opposing the hateful war exercises.

On May 11, a soldier surnamed Kim of a puppet army unit in Sosan county, South Chungchong Province, deserted carrying a rifle and ammunition with him.

Kim Il So and another soldier deserted a puppet army unit stationed near the Military Demarcation Line in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, carrying away weapons.

Kim Song Bae and Kim Hyong Sok in Sokjon-dong, Oegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, who had been mobilized in the so-called "Eagle Operation" of the puppet army, deserted, while on sentry duty.

On February 7, Li Ho Gil a puppet south Korean army soldier, ran away from the barracks with the rifle and hand grenades.

Munitions Taken away From Armoury

A rifle and 300 rounds of bullets were taken away from the armoury of the Pobae stock company in Rir City, North Cholla Province, throwing the Pak Jung Hi puppet gangsters into consternation, according to a report from Seoul.

This was reported to have taken place between December 5 and 12. A double door of the armoury was destroyed to take away the rifle and bullets from there.

The enemy is dreadfully frightened by this incident which took place at a time when the spirit of the people of all strata to fight against the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship in south Korea is running higher as the days go by.

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